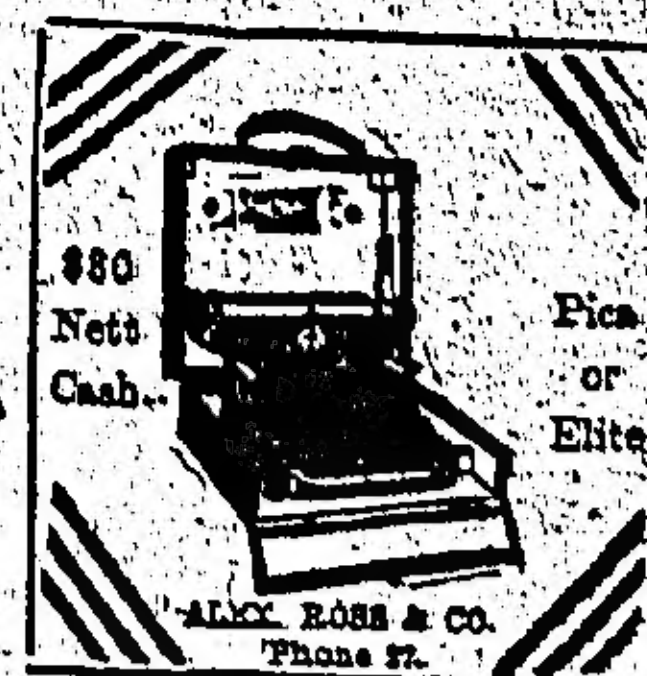


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Work done in latest styles
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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845



No. 17, 272.

號六廿月九年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1915.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Fee for a Form for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December, 1914.
£23,970,367
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £2,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,597,590
Sinking Fund Account £125,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches £2,147,593
Revenue Marine Department £37,528
Other Receipts £478,940
£5,539,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

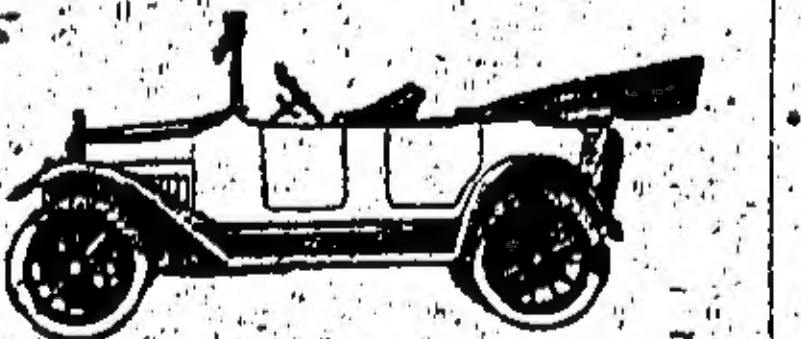
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 noon Every 15 minutes.
12 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Burnetts, Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, but already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadore order representing bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.

Phone 2500.
65 Des Vaux Road Central. [333]

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11, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TANG YUE MODERN
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

SPEY ROYAL SCOTCH WHISKY.

10 Years Old.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
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THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
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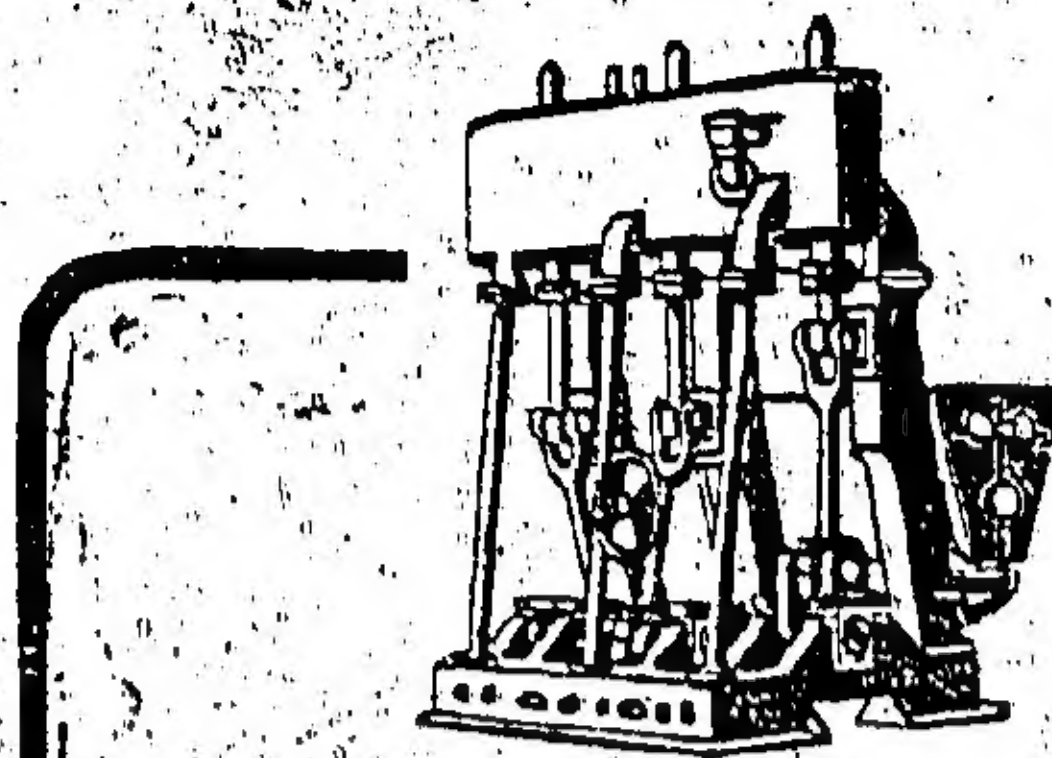
GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Hotel for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Clean Rooms.
A first-class Dining Orchestra under selection from 12.30 p.m. to 12.50 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER, Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Launches Meet Passenger Boats.
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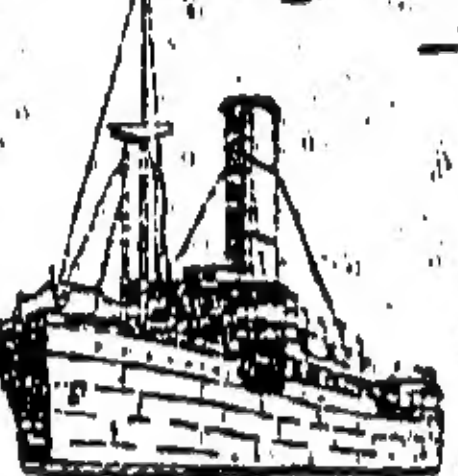
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—

—OF HONGKONG LTD.—

—TELEGRAPHIC ADD.—

"TAIKOO DOCK"



GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"
CABLE LAID 5" to 15"
4-STRAND 3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
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TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to

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ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL FIGHTING.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

A successful operation was carried out this morning in co-operation with the French in the St. Quentin sector. The English attacked at dawn over a 4-mile front, from the neighbourhood of the Omignon River to the south. Good progress on the whole of this front was made and 800 prisoners taken.

Vigorous resistance was encountered at a number of points, especially in the neighbourhood of Selency, where fighting continues.

We slightly improved our positions north-east of Epheby as a result of local fighting.

FRENCH APPRECIABLY NEARER ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says:—
By the capture of Dallon and Frankilly, each two miles distant from St. Quentin, the French menace both flanks of the height defending St. Quentin, and are appreciably nearer the city.

General Debeney's Army is advancing over very difficult country on both banks of the Somme.

FIGHTING ON CONSIDERABLE SCALE.

700 PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—

This morning the fighting was on a considerable scale north and south of St. Quentin.

The French achieved most satisfactory gains in the neighbourhood of Le Pina-de-Dallon, which is skirted by the main St. Quentin road, and was the British fortified position before the retreat of March.

We continued the struggle north-east of Holnon and penetrated as far as Pontriet and the high ground east of Fresnoy, which is very near a sharp elbow in the German defences along the St. Quentin Canal. So far 700 prisoners have been taken.

BRITISH PROGRESS IN ST. QUENTIN REGION.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British have progressed north and north-west of St. Quentin with the object of straightening their line before the Hindenburg Line.

AERIAL COMBATS.

18 MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN BY BRITISH.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

The weather improved this evening. Enemy activity was slight and intermittent.

We destroyed 8 hostile machines and drove down 3 out of control. Anti-aircraft guns brought down 2 machines. Four British machines are missing.

We dropped 11 tons of bombs during the day and 171 tons at night on aerodromes, railheads and huts. All our night-fliers returned.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A wireless German official message states:—
We recaptured French sectors southward of Villers-Guisard and eastward of Epheby.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

FRESH ADVANCE WEST OF ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

11 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—
West of St. Quentin, in conjunction with the British, we made a fresh advance this morning and captured Francilly-Selency and the village of Dallon, despite vigorous resistance.

Further south we reached the western outskirts of Siffecourt, capturing 500 prisoners and numerous machine-guns.

The Germans, violently attacking in the Clerfayt region on the Vesle front, gained a footing in our advanced elements. A counter-attack completely restored our line and yielded 50 prisoners, belonging to three regiments.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MARSHAL FOCH.

THE ENEMY IS SHAKEN AND TOTTERING.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Daily Telegraph's Correspondent at Paris on the 24th interviewed Marshal Foch at Headquarters. Marshal Foch said: "The British Army is fighting better than ever. All its losses have been made good. The Americans are splendid and wonderfully gallant in the field. The French Army is the same good old army as in 1914. No more can be said."

Speaking of the general position, Marshal Foch said: "The enemy is shaken and tottering, but is still holding out. You must not think we will get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed the crest of the hill and are now going down hill. If we gather impetus as we go, like a rolling ball, so much the better."

The Correspondent says: "Marshal Foch's brain is always working. He keeps a pocket book in which he jots down instantly any thought occurring to him. When his mind is made up the decision is carried out unwaveringly. He sleeps well and is always in bed before 11 o'clock in the evening. He has to be awakened in the morning. He keeps his nerves under strict control. No events, good or bad, have ever shaken him. He was strong in the bad days and it is unthinkable that he will lose his head in the hour of victory. His General staff is supremely devoted to him and admire his intelligence and still more his character, which is modesty itself. He was a passionate smoker of strong cigars till three weeks ago when a British General presented him with a pipe, after which he smoked only a pipe. Since then he has been inundated with presents of pipes."

GERMANY'S EXPLANATION OF THE MILITARY SITUATION.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25.

In the Reichstag, General von Wrisberg, explaining the military situation on the West Front, attributed the failure of the German blow east of Rheims to the impossibility of securing a surprise. He said the subsequent Allied successes were largely due to the English bringing over their Home Army and the intervention of American divisions. He admitted that the British attack of August 8th was a "great success."

(Continued on Page 5.)

Reuter's Agency has now reached 270,000.

INTIMATIONS

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House, MONDAY, September 30th, 1918, at 8.30 p.m.

Business:

Report and Accounts for 1917-1918.
Election of Officers for 1918-1919.

L. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon, Sept. 25, 1918. 770

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the OPENING of the NEW GROUND will take place on SATURDAY, Sept. 28th, at 3.30 p.m. Members, Friends and Members of other Sporting Clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls and Tennis matches.

L. J. BLACKBURN,

Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon, Sept. 25, 1918. 771

HONGKONG CHINESE

RECREATION CLUB.

"AT HOME."

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the CLUB'S ANNUAL "AT HOME" postponed from the 21st instant, will take place on SUNDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. There will be Tennis matches between the Champions and the Rest in Division A, B and C of the Hongkong Tennis League. Members and Friends are cordially invited to attend.

UN HEW FAN,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 777

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 p.m., at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators' stands for some of the stands hitherto erected on part of the Jockey Club property and the adjoining land.

By Order,
T. F. ROUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 782

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 100, Queen's Road, Victoria, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof, subscribed by the members of the Company, be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, (the Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated this 13th day of Sept. 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents. 781

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 5th prox. both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 4 Queen's Buildings, on and after MONDAY, 7th October, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1918. 774

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company to be held on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, No. 6, Fadder Street, Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918:

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof, subscribed by the members of the Company, be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 30th day of Sept. 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Manager. 773

INTIMATIONS

LOST.

SUNDAY, FOX TERRIER DOG, and Black, one white eye, reward.

REISS CO.,

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1918. 776

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Offices from No. 7 Queen's Road Central to St. George's Buildings, 2nd floor.

GOLDING and PHILLIPS,
Solicitors, &c.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 781

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HARRY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

The Charges of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 783

PROPAGANDA BY CINEMATOGRAF.

WIDEAWAKE IMPORTERS anxious to increase their Trade with the Interior are requested to communicate with:

Box No. 28.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1918. 780

DOLLAR ACADEMY, SCOTLAND.

CHARLES S. DOUGALL, M.A., (formerly Ex-lincoln Fellow, Glasgow University), Headmaster, which re opens on 3rd September next, provides at a moderate cost, a complete HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION in all Departments from 10 years of age upwards.

Illustrated Prospectus may be had on application to the HEADMASTER, or to THOS. J. YOUNG, F.C.I.S., Secretary, or Office of the "CHINA MAIL."

[780]

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON.

EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) September 18th. Entrance examinations: September 16th. Chinese Course, eleven years; English Course, thirteen years.

Borders' Fees: Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum. 12, 12.

Principal: MISS BENDELACK, M.A., D.E.

[840]

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July 1918.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,

Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1918. 789

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMBIER CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

[68]

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at

Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION.

All sorts of Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

1. THERAPION NO. 1. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

2. THERAPION NO. 2. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

3. THERAPION NO. 3. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

4. THERAPION NO. 4. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

5. THERAPION NO. 5. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

6. THERAPION NO. 6. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

7. THERAPION NO. 7. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

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10. THERAPION NO. 10. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

11. THERAPION NO. 11. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

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14. THERAPION NO. 14. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

15. THERAPION NO. 15. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

16. THERAPION NO. 16. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

17. THERAPION NO. 17. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

18. THERAPION NO. 18. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

19. THERAPION NO. 19. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

20. THERAPION NO. 20. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

21. THERAPION NO. 21. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

22. THERAPION NO. 22. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

23. THERAPION NO. 23. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

24. THERAPION NO. 24. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

25. THERAPION NO. 25. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

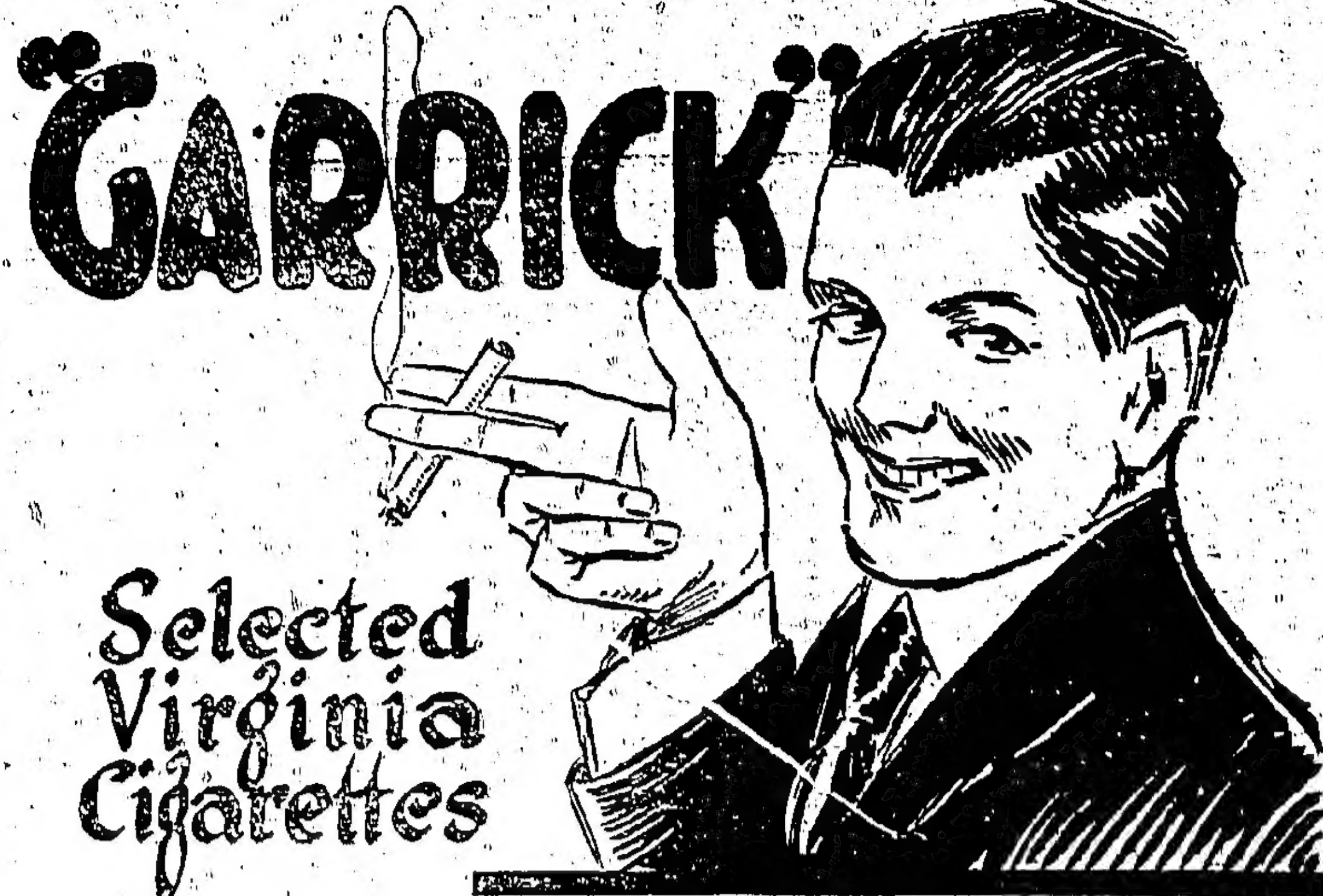
26. THERAPION NO. 26. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

27. THERAPION NO. 27. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

28. THERAPION NO. 28. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

29. THERAPION NO. 29. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.

30. THERAPION NO. 30. For chronic catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, and prostate.



Selected Virginia Cigarettes

A High-Grade Cigarette, scientifically blended, meeting all requirements of the most critical smoker.

BLASTING THROUGH GLACIERS.

It is no light task to reach the icy fastnesses of the Ortler group, the highest fighting ground in Europe, says Mr. H. Warner Allen, who is with the Italian Army. The start is made from a little town in the valley, 4,000ft. above the sea. The officer in command had to visit his front lines in the afternoon, and invited me to accompany him. His destination was the Ortler Pass, about 1,000ft. above us, and almost all the journey could be done in the ice tunnels, which I have previously described.

When we came out into the open, the snow was soft, and fast movement impossible. However, the enemy was kind, and no bullets came our way, though we watched him wasting a lot of cartridges on men who were crossing the glacier below us. The front line was a long ice tunnel, with openings at every point where an attack was possible. It appeared beyond imagination that any man could make his way up the ice wall down which we looked towards the enemy, but Austrian mountain troops are magnificent climbers, especially on ice, though on rock the Italians are decidedly their superiors.

A GREAT TASK.

On the next day the commander and I, accompanied by the chief guide, started for an advanced post, still higher than the pass described. Here the ice wall was too precipitous to allow of the building of galleries, and it was only to be reached by straight forward climbing. In preparation for our coming, steps had been cut in the ice, and we reached the advanced post in good time. Here, nearly 12,000ft. above the sea, we found a small party of very cheerful Alpini. They had just accomplished a great work, which threatened serious trouble for the enemy.

After a few minutes spent in a hut built against a rock, which, apart from the tunnel, was their only shelter, we went out to see the great work. The front line in the Ortler follows pretty generally the old frontier, and at this point the Alpini had carried their work through the most difficult of glaciers, seams with enormous crevasses, to an inaccessible rock some hundreds of feet higher than its starting point. Only the day before the workers had broken through into the light of day. The Austrians were above them and all round them, yet they had succeeded in blasting through the rock which was their goal without arousing the enemy's attention. They had also opened a window in a huge hummock of ice above the rock, which promised new and invaluable views over the Austrian positions.

OVERLOOKING THE ENEMY.

It was a long thousand yards, up and down endless ice staircases and across vast crevasses to the end. The last part of the work had been done at night. The opening in the rock had been closed with snow melted with a lamp and big stones. I was given the honour of the first glimpse of the undiscovered country. It was indeed a magic moment. I opened on a

headlong tumbled sea of ice, and on a melancholy grey moraine.

Having wriggled through the narrow aperture to the outer sheet of snow, I lay on the side nearest to the enemy's look-out post. At comparatively short range I was overlooking the entire communications of one of the enemy's positions. Lower down the valley I could trace the course of an aerial cable on which the provisioning of the whole valley must depend. Once it was screened in perfect security by the mass of the mountain, but now Italian observers could direct upon it the shells of their guns on the further slope.

CHANGES OF NAME.

Important new provisions with regard to changes of name by persons who are not natural-born British subjects are contained in a new regulation under the Defence of the Realm Act, which was published in the London Gazette of July 26. The regulation is in the following terms:

1. A person not being a natural-born British subject shall not for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue after the nineteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the assumption or use of, any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the war, and if he does so, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations."

2. Where any such person as aforesaid carries on, or purports to continue to carry on, or is a member of a partnership or firm which carries on, or which purports to continue to carry on, any trade or business, the carrying on of the trade or business was carried on at the date of the commencement of the war he shall for the purposes of this regulation be deemed to be using, or purporting to use, a name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war.

3. A Secretary of State may, if it appears desirable in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this regulation.

4. Nothing in this regulation shall—
(a) affect the assumption or use, or continued assumption or use, of any name in pursuance of a Royal License; or
(b) affect the continuance of the use, until the decision of the Secretary of State has been given, of a name in respect of which an application for exemption is made before the nineteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and eighteen; or
(c) prevent the assumption or use by a married woman of her husband's name.

ALIENS' IDENTITY BOOKS.

A new article, added to the Aliens Restriction Order, makes it obligatory on aliens, wherever resident, to have in their possession an identity book obtained in pursuance of the Order and duly filled in and attested. A Secretary of State may exempt from the provisions of the article any class of aliens, where

he is satisfied that satisfactory means are provided for their identification, other than the possession of an identity book. An alien landing in the country may proceed to his destination if he supplies the necessary particulars, but must comply with the Order within twenty-four hours. The article does not apply to an alien who appears to be under the age of 18 and is in the care of some other person over that age. The fraudulent use of an identity book or a false statement for the purpose of obtaining one are offences, and it is also ordained that:

If any alien to whom an identity book has been issued, or who is required to be in possession of an identity book under this Order fails without reasonable excuse to produce his identity book when so required by an officer, or by a soldier, sailor, or airman engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any alien officer or police constable, he shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Order, and may, without prejudice to any other penalty, be detained pending the making of inquiries as to his identity, and while so detained shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's.

Dock Owners' Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

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INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

SPARKLING MINERAL



REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.

To-day's Advertisements

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Noon on SATURDAY the 10th of October, 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 10th of October, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1918. 756

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,

the 1st October, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street.

ONE MOTOR CYCLE

(Wolf-Jap 4 H.P.)

fully equipped spare tyre and igniter tube (new)

all in good condition and running order.

Terms - Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 26, 1918. 757

"PREMO CAMERA"

\$1.50 each.

TAKES WONDERFUL PICTURE.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Vaux Road Central.

(383)

REGAL RECORDS

(BILLY WILLIAMS)

COMEDIAN.

When Father Paped the Parlor Don't go out with Him to-night.

Wake up John Bull I'll land you my best Girl.

Where the Crowd goes Let's have a Song on the Gramophone.

I never heard Father Laugh so much My Lass from Glasgow Town.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1332.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS.

SILK MERCHANTS.

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in CANTON, SHANGHAI, FOKHAMA, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings HONGKONG.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1918.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE JAPANESE CABINET.

NO NEWS has yet reached the Colony of the cause which directly led to the resignation of the Cabinet in Japan. Recent criticisms in the Press indicate several grounds of complaint which the country has had against the Government, on foreign and domestic questions, but what was probably the determining factor in the decision of the Cabinet was the domestic problem of dear food which led to the recent extensive riots in many parts of Japan, notably in Kobe and Osaka. On this latter subject the Press criticism has been very bitter and the Government retaliated by a vigorous application of the Censorship. The increase in the price of rice since the beginning of the war is stated to be more than 200 per cent. This, we read, is partly due to the over-issue of paper money, which is one of the causes contributing to the increased prices of all commodities, and partly to Government purchases for the needs of the Siberian Expedition. "But it is also due to the deliberate cornering of stocks by speculators, and the deliberate withholding of supplies by agriculturists, assisted by the strong national prejudice, amounting almost to a religious belief, in the superiority of Japanese over foreign rice." A writer in the *New East* mentions that since January 1st eight times as much foreign rice has been imported as in the corresponding period of last year; but the majority of the common people still refuse to eat anything but Japanese rice, and profiteers take advantage of their prejudice. The Government's methods of dealing with the situation have not given satisfaction and there has been an insistent and a very general demand for weeks past that the Government must go. Certain constitutional questions arise out of the failure in domestic administration suggested by these food riots. There is a growing demand in Japan for the recognition of the responsibility of Cabinet Ministers in the political as distinguished from the formal and legal sense, and the manner in which Count Terauchi's Cabinet was formed two years ago has served to add force to the demand. The Government has been severely criticised in certain quarters in regard to the Siberian Expedition, but these comments appear to have been chiefly inspired by prejudice against America, whose co-operation is regarded as a refusal to recognise the paramountcy of Japan's interests in Eastern Asia. In regard to this question also the rigorous character of the Press censorship has served to swell the agitation against the continued retention of the Government of Count Terauchi and his colleagues. These two questions have thrown the China Question somewhat into the shade, though it is an item in the indictment against the Government that "it has allowed irresponsible schemers to venture on reckless plans to China, only to

provoke criticism and distrust among foreigners." It has been recognised for some weeks past that the Government, sooner or later, would have to bow to this storm of opposition. The hour has now arrived. Japanese Cabinets as a rule are short-lived and the life of the Terauchi Cabinet may be regarded as rather above the average. The change of Cabinet is not likely to entail any important change in Japan's engagements relating to the world war. The criticism of the Cabinet has been entirely destructive, and it is difficult to discover what is expected from a change of Cabinet. According to the *Jiji*, the national spirit needs refreshing, and a change of Government would give the national mind a new turn. Generally speaking, it may be said that it is seldom that a change of Cabinet in Japan has been followed by any striking change in policy.

No case of communicable disease was reported in the Colony yesterday. The Ministering Children's League Annual Bazaar will take place on Saturday, November 2nd, on the grounds of Government House. Eight Chinese papers have been suspended in Peking for publishing news relating to the alleged intention of the Government to raise a new loan of \$100,000,000. A Peking message states that General Chong Chok Lum has suddenly despatched large detachments of Fengtien troops to Peking, declaring his object to be to support the new President-elect.

We learn from our new contemporary at Canton that there are now more than 300 Japanese living in different parts of the city, and that there are eight large Japanese business firms established in Canton. The question of holding a peace conference at Shanghai or Nanking is beginning to take definite form, says Reuters' correspondent at Peking. President Hsu Shih-chang desires this initial conference to be composed solely of civilians. News from Manila states that Mrs. John A. Logan Zenor (née McWilliams), widow of the late Lieut. Zenor, U.S.N. (Flagship *Brooklyn*), underwent a major operation at the Government hospital recently. Her mother is with her. A Special Commission has been organised at Tokyo for the purpose of adjusting foreign exchange. The President is the Minister of Finance, and the members are composed of officials and unofficial persons interested in foreign exchange. A man named Li Hong, aged 23, was sent to the Government Civil Hospital on the 23rd, suffering from three stab wounds inflicted by six men in Thir Street at about 1.30 p.m. The case is considered to be serious. One man has been detained by the Police on suspicion of causing the injuries. An accountant, named Lang Shway, of 137, Wu Hu Street, a money-changer's shop, reports that at 9.30 p.m. yesterday five armed men entered his shop and pointed revolvers at him and his folks. Two of the men went behind the counter and took from the money-changer's counter \$15 in copper coins. Two of the men have been arrested.

Canton is now provided with a daily English newspaper, the first issue being published on the 25th inst. The paper is owned by Chinese, but it is intended to serve all alike in Canton, native or foreign, in the promotion of international friendship and commerce. Chan Lim Pak, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and several others well known Cantonese are backing this new enterprise. The Intelligence Bureau at Canton communicates the following:—Civil Governor Li Yau Hon whose prolonged indisposition renders him incapable of performing the duties of his office, has been removed by a Mandate of the Military Government. Governor Li's continued absence from Canton caused great inconvenience in the administration of provincial affairs. The new appointee, Civil Governor Chak, is one of the former Governor's capable lieutenants. He will have the support of the Shih Kwan soldiers formerly near to Governor Li.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

PEACE EFFORTS.

[The "Chinese Mail" Service.]

PEKING, Sept. 25.

Tong Kai Yiu has sent a delegate to confer with Liang Shih Yi and to propose the following peace terms:—

1. The dissolution of the old and new Parliaments and the formation of another Parliament according to the old regulations.
2. The punishment of Lau Chuen Hov and others.
3. To recognise Hung Kun Wu as Tukwan of Szechuan.
4. To refund the Military and Administrative funds expended by the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow.
5. To allow Yunnan to station two divisions and Kweichow one division of troops in Szechuan, military funds to be allocated by the Ministry.

The Premier will not agree to the first condition but is willing to accept the second, third and fourth conditions. Regarding the fifth condition, he will allow Yunnan and Kweichow troops to be stationed only in Western Szechuan.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

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THE MAGISTRACY

Five men were charged this morning before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with being in unlawful possession of daggers.

Inspector Sim said he wished to withdraw the charge against all the defendants except the first one.

Mr. Shenton appeared for the first defendant.

His Worship accordingly discharged the second, third, fourth and fifth defendants and remanded the case against the first defendant.

ALLEGED CHEQUE FRAUDS.

Fong Kam was charged, on remand, this afternoon before Mr. J. R. Webb on ten counts with stealing 4 cheques from letters and with forging the signatures on same.

Mr. R. Kennedy, accountant of the Mercantile Bank, deposed that when he received a draft he compared it with the advice received and if the endorsement was in order he initialled it. In the case of a Chinese signature, it was initialled only if the assistant comptroller passed it.

Mr. Ho Sang Chuk, the assistant comptroller of the Mercantile Bank, said the draft in question was handed to him on the 12th instant by the accountant's clerk and when it was handed to witness the draft bore two chops. It was his duty to compare the name of the chop with that on the draft. In the present case he found it agreed. It was not his duty to see that all chops were genuine. He had no record. His signature on the draft would guarantee that the name on the chop was the same as on the draft, but it would not guarantee the genuineness of the chop. He handed it to the clerk to be entered in the book, and after that it was sent to Mr. Kennedy.

Quam Shu John, chief accountant of the Bank of Canton, said the draft on his Bank was presented to him on 27th August. The draft handed it to him with the signature. Witness was also shown another draft on the Bank of Canton. Neither of them, he said, passed through his hands. According to his system when a draft is presented the clerk receiving it gives it a number to identify it and the Bank's chop is put on it. That clerk then asks the person presenting the draft to sign his name on the back.

The case is proceeding.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

Twenty-four Chinese were fined \$3 each by Mr. Wolfe for gambling on the French wharf.

A constable deposed that when the Police arrived some defendants jumped into the water. One tried to swim the harbour. They were all arrested.

Twelve Australian V.C.s are returning to the Commonwealth on furlough. It is believed their presence will stimulate recruiting.

Four sons killed, two seriously wounded, and one fighting in France is the record of the family of Mr. Thos. Lovegrove, of Sunning Hill, Ascot.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

This remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a safe and reliable remedy for all coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It is a pleasant and effective remedy for all these ailments. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It is a pleasant and effective remedy for all these ailments.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

CLAIM FOR ¥20,000 DAMAGES.

In the Kobe Chihō Saibansho the hearing has been opened of an action in which Mr. H. B. Clough, of Kobe, claims from the North-West Trading Company, of Kobe, damages amounting to ¥20,000 on the ground of unwarranted dismissal, and also asks the Court to order the Company to give plaintiff its reasons for his dismissal.

Counsel for plaintiff asked the Court to order defendant company to give its reasons for dismissing plaintiff, and also to pay him ¥20,000 damages, together with interest at 5 per cent from the day on which the writ was served until execution of judgment. In March, 1917, proceeded counsel, plaintiff was engaged by the defendant company as manager of its office in Kobe. Towards the end of that year Mr. Clough visited the head office at Seattle on business. While there he was entrusted with a special mission, on the understanding that he was given a salary of \$300 (\$500) a month and other necessary expenses. This mission consisted of investigating the affairs of the Kobe and the Hongkong branches and reporting thereon, opening a branch at Shanghai and an import office at Chicago, and completion of the establishment of a branch at New York. After this work was done, Mr. Clough was to have the option of taking up the post of general manager of the import department in the United States of the defendant company, or of manager of their Shanghai branch.

In order to set about fulfilling this mission plaintiff left Seattle on January 17th, 1918, for Kobe, which he left on February 17th for Hongkong. On April 3rd plaintiff returned to Kobe, and in the interval had been attending to the mission entrusted him. On April 9th, however, he was suddenly notified by the Kobe branch of the defendant company of his dismissal. Plaintiff was greatly surprised at this improper procedure, but thinking to cause any trouble, agreed to accept dismissal on condition that the reason should be made known to him. On April 22nd, however, defendants refused to give him any reason.

In Europe and America, continued counsel, the law requires an employer to give his reason for the dismissal of an employee. Refusal was in itself a serious reflection on the honour and character of an employee. As a result of defendants' refusal to give their reason for dismissing him, plaintiff might find it impossible or very difficult to obtain a position in future. It was at present not possible to estimate the damage plaintiff might suffer generally hereafter owing to this action of defendants, but in order to compensate himself for the loss and damage resulting from the mere fact of defendants having refused to give the reason for his dismissal, he now claimed payment of damages amounting to ¥20,000 and also for a Court injunction compelling the defendants to disclose their reason for dismissal. As to damages which might subsequently be sustained owing to defendants refusing to agree to his demand for a statement of their reason for dismissal, plaintiff reserved the right to put in further claims later.

Mr. Yamashita, counsel for defendants, asked the Court to dismiss plaintiff's claims, with costs. Plaintiff accepted one month's salary from April 11th to May 31st last, and in doing so abandoned all claims against the defendants, agreeing to accept his dismissal. Hence the present claim was improper, and should be dismissed.

In reply to the Presiding Judge, counsel for plaintiff said that the head office of the defendant company was established in the United States. The contract for plaintiff's engagement was signed in the United States according to American law. The demand for the reason for dismissal was based on a right recognised by legal custom. Further refusal to give this information was an unlawful act in contravention of a recognised personal right. This unlawful act was the ground for the present claim for damages.

Counsel for defendants admitted that plaintiff had been engaged in the United States, according to American law, but denied the existence of any custom or law requiring an employer to give any reason for the dismissal of an employee. The proceedings were adjourned to October 5th.

POLITICS AND PROFITS IN CHINA.

A correspondent of the *China Press* (Shanghai) writing from Hainchow, Kiangsu, says:—

It is hardly necessary to make a statement regarding the elections, so called, which were held some time ago to elect members of Parliament. Two members were sent from here. One of them spent \$30,000 in buying the votes, and the other somewhat less. The man who spent \$30,000 sends back a report that he has already made \$5,000 on his vote for President and expects to make about \$40,000 more before the Presidential elections are over. It may be inferred that he has made his pile before this.

A violent dispute as to the distribution of vote money paid to local voters is now on in this place and much hair-pulling and mud-throwing is being indulged in.

It may be added that the representative from this place to the Provincial Assembly is a schoolboy not yet graduated from a Middle School and that he came home from Nanking \$200 to the good from transactions with the group around the casting of his ballot at various times and places.

INFLUENCE OF ORIENTAL LIFE ON WESTERN WOMEN.

"Poison: A True Story of Yokohama" is the title of an interesting story by W. B. Mason in the September issue of the *New East* (British owned) Tokio, that will doubtless be widely read, both for the intensely interesting story of a wife who went astray and also for the author's most interesting reflections upon the effect of life in the Orient upon Western women, part of which comment is here reproduced.

"There is something free and easy about life in the Far East, an unconventional life, which is one of its charms, but which to the wicked and to the foolish becomes an occasion for all kinds of wrong-doing. Life among people of different customs and of a different moral code is a shock and then a demoralization to a mind unprepared by knowledge and without the ballast of philosophy. The sight of so many naked people, of crude faces, of animal humanity everywhere exposed, occasions something more than a surprise or a smile to a foreign girl used, as so many girls are, to confine decency with morality and both with religion. The unmistakable evidence of the Yohwara pulls away the veil which has hidden from her understanding the greediness of sex in the East, with whom she has played and talked and danced. Finally, the continual lying, spying and whispering which seem to be a part of servant life in the Far East produce in reaction a furtiveness, a suspiciousness and a suspiciousness of evil among some of those who employ them. Many women become stronger and wiser through living in the Far East; but very few become sweeter and more charming in character.

"The life of a European or American woman in Japan is a trying one. The men have their offices to go to; but time hangs heavy in the houses on the Bluff. There is little relaxation. There is little new to see or hear; always the same gossip. There is little which makes life bright and charming, only the occasional theatre and concert or a restaurant or shops, as at home; small possibility of feeling smart, up-to-date and proud of oneself. For new clothes act as a tonic to women's nature. Used in moderation they prevent mental depression and degeneration of spirit. But in the Far East there is nothing new. The material arrives seakick and unfresh. They have been chosen for the Far East for customers too distant to complain. They have been violated by Customs officers; they have lost their bloom. As for the styles there are no discreet conferences, dressmakers' sanctums; the magic words 'From Paris yesterday' are never heard. Instead there is a weary fingering of fashion plate books a month old already; a heart-rending battle with a Chinese tailor who says 'Gua do' but can't delay and disappointments; and a final blossoming into a skimpy misfit which is hateful similar to that worn by the same countrywomen who patronize the same country.

"Thus there is the gossip of a little country town, acerbated by the bitterness of exile. No action escapes remark. No word remains unechoed. The thirst for news is like the thirst of the Sahara. Friendship is easily sacrificed for the popularity of the story-monger. 'He ought to be hanged,' said Sycophants after retelling the latest tale. 'Oh, why?' replied one of our few great ladies, 'he has given us something new to talk about.'

"There are strong-minded women in the Far East who take to study or to a hobby of some kind in order to supply intellectual oxygen. There are others who float like logs down the stream of daily duties. Then have been some who took lovers. Mrs. Crew joined against her husband for his old infidelities; and such a grudge always suggests repayment in kind. She also had a longing to live some of those past scenes which appealed to her so much in fiction; and she wished to be the first woman of Yokohama to make an admission, since she certainly considered herself the wittiest and the most attractive."

HOW TO PROLONG LIFE.

FATAL CONDITIONS UNDER 50 MORE OR LESS PREVENTABLE.

Death under 50 years of age is avoidable, and the medical practitioner is the primary agent in the task of preventing approaching revolutionary reform in preventive medicine is needed, according to Sir George Newman in a striking memorandum on medical education in the Board of Education.

"The five or six years of the medical course are too fully occupied," he states, "to permit of healthy assimilation of much which the student is taught, and are largely controlled by the examination system. The ordinary student does not require a course of study comparable to that prescribed for the Diploma of Public Health. He is not a diminutive medical officer of health," suggesting what should be taught the student. Sir G. Newman emphasises the need of a careful study of the causes and conditions of disease in relation to social life and habit. Heart disease causes one-third of the deaths between 45-54, and is one of the most disabling forms of disease. Much of it is due to preventable conditions of which mechanical strain and infective diseases are commonly responsible. It is in the work shop and in the personal habit of the individual that reform must come. Heart disease is therefore, partly a problem of preventive medicine.

The more the bills of health are examined the more clearly will it be seen that most of the conditions fatal under 50 are more or less directly preventable. Preventive medicine has already raised the expectation of life at birth from 40 years in 1835-54 to 51.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY. CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectively cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer dysentery in children. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

"THE JUSTICE"

WONDER OF SHIP CONSTRUCTION.

The Justice, reported sunk at the end of July apparently somewhere off the coast of Ireland, was returning to an American port after delivering a large contingent of American troops, says a New York paper from which we take the following particulars:—

The Justice had a troop-carrying capacity of between seven and eight thousand men. Her crew numbered about five hundred, with her gross tonnage of 32,150, was the second largest ship sunk during the war. The *Britannic*, a White Star vessel, of 45,000 gross tons, was sunk in the Aegean Sea in November, 1916. The *Lusitania* was of about 32,000 tons.

Officials of the Holland-America line, for which the Justice was built under the name of Statendam and to which the ship would have reverted after the war, said to-day she was valued at \$10,000,000 and was built to be one of the finest passenger ships in transatlantic service. She was supposed to be "a nearly unbreakable as modern construction would make her."

On her last trip from the Atlantic port the Justice was commanded by Captain A. E. S. Hambleton and carried nearly ten thousand men, considerably in excess of her rated capacity, and a 15,000-ton cargo. She was a triple screw turbine-driven vessel capable of eighteen knots and had a double bottom fore and aft, with eleven water-tight bulkheads extending up to the bridge deck. The ship had nine steel decks and three funnels.

Built to accommodate 830 first class, 630 second and 1,800 third class passengers her appointments would have been the last word in shipbuilding if she had not entered the transport service before her completion. Thirty-two *de luxe* staterooms, a dining saloon large enough to accommodate 560 persons and interior decorations in the style of Louis XVI. were among her contemplated features.

The Justice in size and tonnage nearly approached the dimensions of the great steamship *Vaterland*, now in the service of the American government and being used as a carrier of American troops to Europe. The Justice was designed as a modern passenger vessel for the trade between New York and Rotterdam, but she never entered that service. Where there were intended to be magnificently carved and decorated cabins, saloons and stairways rough woodwork was built instead.

After being completed at Belfast the Cunard steamship Company turned the Justice over to the British Admiralty and the vessel for some time was used as a transport of troops to supplies.

In March, 1917, the German government wireless service announced that German submarine had sunk in the Mediterranean an armed transport steamship of 34,494 tons, with about 500 Colonial troops, artillery and horses on board. As that time the report became current that it was the Justice, which was referred to by the German Admiralty as the vessel was then in use as a transport, carrying troops from Australia and New Zealand to England, and was approximately of the tonnage named. Her subsequent arrival at an American port, however, showed that the report was a mistaken one.

The Justice was 740 feet long, 45 feet beam and 43 feet deep.

"GERMANY FIRST IN THE WORLD."

According to a Berlin telegram, at the conclusion of the session in the Prussian Upper House the President said:—

"Do the Estates peoples still believe in a victory by arms? Now it is the American reserves which constitute the hope of the two victims of England's buccannery spirit—France and Italy—but these reserves can no longer decide the war. They constitute—so we earnestly hope—the empty pats his faith in our internal disunion, which to-day, in addition to our economic annihilation, is the war aim of England and America. Prince von Bismarck's saying must be made to prevail, namely, the King first in Prussia, first in Germany, and Germany first in the world. (Loud cheers.)

225,200,000.

GERMAN EXTORTION IN BELGIUM.

It is learnt from a Belgian official source that the Session of the Nine Provincial Councils of Belgium summoned by the German Administration to pass the necessary resolutions for payment of the war contribution having refused to vote the sum of 80 million francs (\$2,400,000) per month demanded by the Germans, the proceedings were declared null and void. The Germans themselves will now take the necessary steps for the payment of the contribution and raise a loan for the purpose. Since the beginning of the war the Germans have forced contributions and by the seizure of money in Brussels banks have extorted from Belgium in money alone \$21,260,000. To this must be added the \$14,000,000 to be raised by loans from June 2, making a total of \$35,260,000 paid by Belgium over and above all the legal taxes, which are still levied by the Germans. —*Reuter*.

384 members of Parliament have, since September 1918, received titles, orders, or a block of profit under the German Government.

Sir A. Stanley states that since the war has broken out, nearly 100,000 British soldiers have been killed.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE BALKANS.

BULGARS STILL PURSUED.

Reuter's Agency learns that on the Salonika front the British line has been advanced seven miles, and we have reached the northern shores of Doiran. Our cavalry is pursuing the Bulgars on the Strumitza road, their only line of communications.

The Serbians crossed the Vardar on a 15-mile front. This line of communication is now in the hands of the Allies. Over half of the Grahovo-Pelip road is held by the Serbians, who from the south-east are pressing towards Pelip.

THE BULGARIAN ARMY'S PREDICAMENT.

The position of the Bulgarian Army is becoming daily more difficult. They are mostly retreating along the Koupali-Ishid road, but the Serbians are within striking distance of this road, which will shortly be cut, after which it is difficult to see how the Bulgarians can be extricated.

A certain number may reach Albania, where there are Austrian detachments, but it is very difficult country, and the Albanians dislike the Bulgars. It is understood that skilled German officers are with the Bulgars and are co-operating.

FRENCH TAVALLY ENTER PRILEP.

London, Sept. 24. A French Eastern communiqué states:

The pursuit continues on the whole front from Monastir to Veles. Enemy columns are closely pursued and harassed by our cavalry, and machine-gunned and bombed by our aeroplanes. They are falling back in the greatest disorder towards Veles, Istip and Strumitza.

The Allies on the left wing from the Monastir front are driving back the enemy upon the Albanian roads. The French cavalry have entered Prilep. The town is intact. Immense booty was seized.

The French and Serbians are progressing to the north beyond the Prilep-Grado road and threaten the Prilep-Veles road.

In the centre the Serbians, who crossed the Vardar by a number of undamaged bridges between Demir-kapi and Grado, have established a big bridgehead north of the river. We occupy Enisloba, Kumbukali, Nuyshan and Ibril.

On the right wing the Allies, operating on both sides of the Vardar, reached the line of Petrovo-Pardovica-Chivari-Kumogular.

The prisoners continue to increase. Considerable undamaged booty is found everywhere. During the 22nd 12 guns, including several heavy guns, were captured, and also a number of new perophanes, motor-cars and big petrol and food dumps.

SERBIANS TAKE 12,000 PRISONERS.

London, Sept. 24. The total number of Bulgarian prisoners taken by the Serbians exceeds 12,000 and 140 guns.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 24. A British official report from Salonika says:

The pursuit of the Bulgarians on the Monastir-Doiran front continues. The British and Greeks have reached the line of Pazarik-Furka-Smetevia, where they are in touch with French and Greek forces.

Our cavalry is heading for Strumitza. Three 6-inch guns, a mountain battery and some field-guns have been captured.

THE ROUT OF THE BULGARS.

Paris, Sept. 24. Marshal Foch's strategy knows no quiet front. First Palestine, and then the Balkans, erupted.

The Bulgar rout was complete over a front of 90 miles from Monastir to Lake Doiran. The defensive line has been broken and the enemy is a full retreat. The roads and railways have been cut and enormous booty captured. The Serbs and French broke the line with magnificent audacity in a pursuit of 25 miles in a single day.

The Bulgarians on the eastern part of the mountain line have been outflanked and railway trains captured. They are retreating in indescribable disorder and chaos, and a complete demoralization on the main railway line from Uskub to Mit-Hana.

THE TURKISH ROUT IN PALESTINE.

GROUND STREWN WITH CARCASSES. DIFFICULT COUNTRY TRAVERSED.

London, Sept. 25. Mr. Massey, a Press Correspondent at Palestine Headquarters, telegraphing from Nabulus on the 23rd, says:

No veteran has seen a sight so remarkable as that witnessed today. For six miles the stretch of road from Nabulus to Wadi Farih is covered with the debris of the Turkish Army.

In this area alone 87 guns, 1,000 vehicles, 100 motor lorries and a mass of impediments, like field-kitchens and water carts, have been found. The road was black with the carcasses of thousands of animals and dead Turks and Germans.

This was the work of the Welsh, Irish and Indian infantry and artillery. Behind were the airmen. On the front when the guns began to shell the retreating transport, our airmen swooped down to 200 feet and bombed the head of the column in flight, succeeding in flight till the column was reduced to a broken mass.

The Irish and Indian troops played a great part and marched 21 miles in 36 hours, over an endless succession of mountains and deep rocky valleys, fighting incessantly.

CRITICAL SITUATION FOR TURKS.

MAAN TAKEN BY ARABS.

London, Sept. 21. Reuter's Agency learns that east of the Jordan the Turks are falling back towards Amman, along the Hedjaz Railway, with their communications broken at Dera. The Arabs are occupying Maan.

The situation for the Turks, especially those along the Hedjaz Railway, is very critical.

THE PALESTINE VICTORY.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

London, Sept. 25. The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent letters to the Diocesan Bishops of England and Wales suggesting the offering of special thanks at services on September 26th, for the deliverance of the Holy Land from the Turks.

A Service of Thanksgiving is to be held at Westminster on Sunday.

BRITISH COLONEL COMMANDS ARAB FORCE.

Paris, Sept. 24. The Echo de Paris states that Colonel Lawrence commanded the Arab force which cut the Hedjaz Railway at Dera.

BRITISH WITHIN REACH OF DAMASCUS.

7TH AND 8TH TURKISH ARMIES ANNIHILATED.

Paris, Sept. 24. The whole of the Turkish Army in Palestine has been routed by the British Cavalry, which is pushing towards Damascus. Twenty-five thousand prisoners and practically all the enemy guns have been taken. The booty is enormous.

Our infantry and artillery will very soon be within reach of Damascus, and the political effects will be even more important than the military results.

The Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies are totally crushed. Nabulus was taken by the Australian and French mounted troops. The Londoners and the Indian infantry took Nazareth. General Liman von Sanders, the Turkish Generalissimo, left Nazareth the previous evening.

ITALIANS VISITING LONDON.

DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 24. London welcomed Prince Prospero Colonna, the Mayor of Rome, and Signor Marconi, who are guests of the British Government, and were received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace. A demonstration was held at Hyde Park. Prince Dorgheese said: "Italy threw her whole soul and strength into the war with Great Britain and the other Allies to achieve a reign of justice and liberty for all nations and a lasting peace."

GERMANY'S POINT OF VIEW.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY THE CHANCELLOR.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24.

The German Chancellor, Count Hertling, in a speech at the opening of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, said: "You are aware of the deep discontent which prevails among wide circles of the population, due to the terrible progress of the war and its consequent sufferings and deprivations. But this discontent arises from the military situation it far exceeds justifiable limits."

Referring to the failure of the Summer offensive, the Chancellor admitted that the situation was grave, but said there was no reason for faint-heartedness. He argued that the situation was not so bad as in the summer of 1918.

Reviewing the Eastern situation, he admitted that the future appeared unclear and uncertain, but the former promise had disappeared. Hence a considerable part of the Eastern Army could be employed in the West.

The Austrians held large tracts in Italy while the way Germans have been repelling the British, French and American attacks on the Western Front during the last few days, shows that the old spirit of defiance and attempts to break through will fail. Therefore, there is no reason to lose confidence which would be unmanly timidity and base ingratitudes. He boasted that Hindenburg and Ludendorff, as previously, would be equal to the situation and said the enemies' premature cries of victory would soon die away, but the army at home and at the front must be united. He appealed to the fathers and mothers at home not to leave their sons and husbands at the front in the lurch now, when everything was at stake. He reiterated that it was a war of defence and said it was "only to defend ourselves that we invaded Belgium."

Count Hertling said he emphasised that most energetically, owing to the base misuse of the well-known phrase of the first War Chancellor admitting transgression when Germany invaded Belgium. "But as for individuals, so is there also for States, another law, namely self-defence." Continuing, the speaker alleged that Germany had grounds for assuming if she had not acted quickly, the enemy would have anticipated and invaded her. Moreover, Germany's conscience was clear because she offered the Belgians money for a promise of neutrality, when she was first over-run, which offer was even repeated after the fall of Liege.

Count Hertling denied that Germany was striving for a world hegemony, and said the world-war was prepared years ago by the well-known encircling policy of King Edward. The match was not put to the powder by Prussian Militarists, but while the Kaiser, to the last moment, was endeavouring to preserve peace the Russian militarists effected mobilization against the will of the weak Tsar. Thereby war was unavoidable. Germany could calmly await the judgment of posterity. It was true that an unparalleled enemy campaign of lies obscured the truth, with the result that a hatred of Germany has arisen among enemy populations, which choked all moderation and just judgment. M. Clemenceau's last speech in fanatical hatred and coarseness of mind surpassed everything hitherto achieved.

THE GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

London, Sept. 24. German newspapers continue to dwell on the political crisis. It appears, however, that the Centre party and the National Liberals have decided to support Count Hertling, and it is pointed out that a Left majority cannot be formed without the Centre.

The North German Gazette indicates the Government's view on the question of "Parliamentarisation" and says there is no reason to go beyond the present system of Government. A majority government will be maintained in the conditions prevailing in Germany.

THE PEACE OFFENSIVE.

GERMANY JOINS IN.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25.

Admiral von Hintze, speaking in the Reichstag, and referring to the Austro-Hungarian Peace Note, said the German Government did not think this was the most suitable moment for a renewal of such appeals, when the enemy was suffering from war-psychosis and the intoxication of victory. The appeal, however, had been despatched and Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria forthwith adhered to it.

PROPOSAL FOR NEW STRONG RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Sept. 24.

A message from Vladivostok says a conference, attended by many members of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly, is being held at Ufa. The Social Revolutionary leader, M. Avksentiev, presiding, and M. Pustoff, the President of the National Czech Council, participating.

M. Pustoff aims at the formation of a single strong Russian Government, controlled by a non-Bolshevik Constituent Assembly. Apparently the Siberian Duma and the Government of Omsk and Samara have accepted the proposal.

BRITISH PRESSURE ON HINDENBURG LINE.

PARIS, Sept. 24.

The constant pressure by the British troops in the defence zone of the Hindenburg Line diminishes every day. Vendail Fort, a village three miles north of In Fere, has been captured by the French.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

EFFECTIVE FROM JULY 1, 1919.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

The House of Representatives has approved of the measure making national prohibition effective from July 1st, 1919.

The Senate has already passed the measure.

The House of Representatives rejected an amendment permitting the importation of wines until May 1st, 1919. The importation of wines must, therefore, cease when the President signs the Bill.

SUMMER TIME IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 24.

Summer time in Great Britain begins on October 1st and in France on October 6th.

THE LATE BARON MOTONO.

PARIS, Sept. 24.

Baron Motono is praised by the entire French Press as a friend of the Entente.

STONEHENGE NATIONAL PROPERTY.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Mr. C. H. E. Stubb has presented Stonehenge to the nation.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Silver Market is quiet.

CARGO VESSELS.

CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

A communiqué has been issued by the Indian Munitions Board, concerning the construction in India, on behalf of Government, of cargo steamers. The question has been under examination in India, and has formed the subject of correspondence with the authorities in the United Kingdom, whether advantage could not be taken of Indian resources for the construction of cargo steamers in India, for use by the Government.

The advantages of making addition to the available numbers of cargo steamers are obvious, but the Government of India have, after the fullest consideration, come to the conclusion that local resources under the present war conditions cannot economically be turned to account in this direction.

The principal reasons which have led to their decision may be stated for public information. They consist in the difficulties encountered in providing the necessary materials and skilled labour in the competitive underdevelopment of the ship-construction industry in India, and in the fact that such engineering productive capacity as exists is already largely and to a great extent being engaged in other essential war work which could not be carried on economically with the development of a shipbuilding industry.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH STILL PROGRESSING.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Fighting is taking place to our advantage in the sector eastward of Verdun, where we are progressing. We successfully repulsed a local attack northward of Little Priel Farm, taking prisoners.

The enemy attacked our new positions south-eastward of Gavrelle, during the night, supporting his assault with a heavy barrage. This attack was completely repulsed. Our line is intact.

We slightly improved our positions northward of Meuvres and, in a successful minor operation during the night, regained a portion of the old British front-line south-eastward of Vornrele. We drove off raiders westward of Bellanghise and eastward of Neuve Chapelle.

The enemy raided west and southward of the Scarpe River.

USEFUL WORK ON VITAL GROUND.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:

In the past twenty-four hours much work has been done on vital ground between Gouzaucourt and St. Quentin, despite the fact that we were opposed by a crack Alpine Corps and four fresh enemy Divisions. During this fighting over 400 prisoners were taken and many defensive positions captured and destroyed upon ground to which the enemy attached the utmost value. Prisoners state they were ordered to hold on at all costs.

THE PALESTINE VICTORY.

THREE TURKISH ARMIES DEFEATED.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Reuter learns that General Allenby defeated three Turkish armies commanded by General Liman von Sanders, who came from the Dardanelles, comprising a ration strength of 100,000. He has already practically annihilated two armies.

The Turkish hold on Hedjaz, including the closely beleaguered garrison at Medina, depends upon their ability to maintain the present position, while the Turkish garrison in Ait and Yemen will irrevocably be cut off from Europe by its failure. It is here that the help of Britain's Arab allies will be felt. They have already cut the Turkish communications with the north, both above and below Dera. General Liman von Sanders escaped the net by the narrow margin of six hours.

The number of Turks taken prisoner in the last 12 months is over 50,000.

One of the most remarkable facts of General Allenby's achievement is the reorganisation he has effected since the German Western offensive on March 21, which necessitated the withdrawal to France of part of his force. It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to the Empire that the Indians had such a large share in this far-reaching victory. Their striking power and manuvring capacity, which have been developed under able leadership, are most noteworthy.

FAILURE OF THREE GERMAN GENERALS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

French newspapers emphasise that it is the German High Command which has been beaten in Palestine and Macedonia, since General Liman von Sanders commanded the Turks in Palestine, while the Balkan front was under the direction of General Scholtz, and one of the defeated Bulgarian armies was commanded by General von Steinben. Apparently General Scholtz ordered the Bulgarian retreat too late. His failure is calculated to markedly embitter Germano-Bulgar relations.

GERMAN FEARS OF ECONOMIC WAR.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24.

Dr. von Stein, State Secretary of the Imperial Economic Department, addressing the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, attributed the present distress and danger of future distress to Great Britain, who had stirred up an economic war. If an economic war is forced upon Germany after the war, the people must unfold all their powers to counteract it.

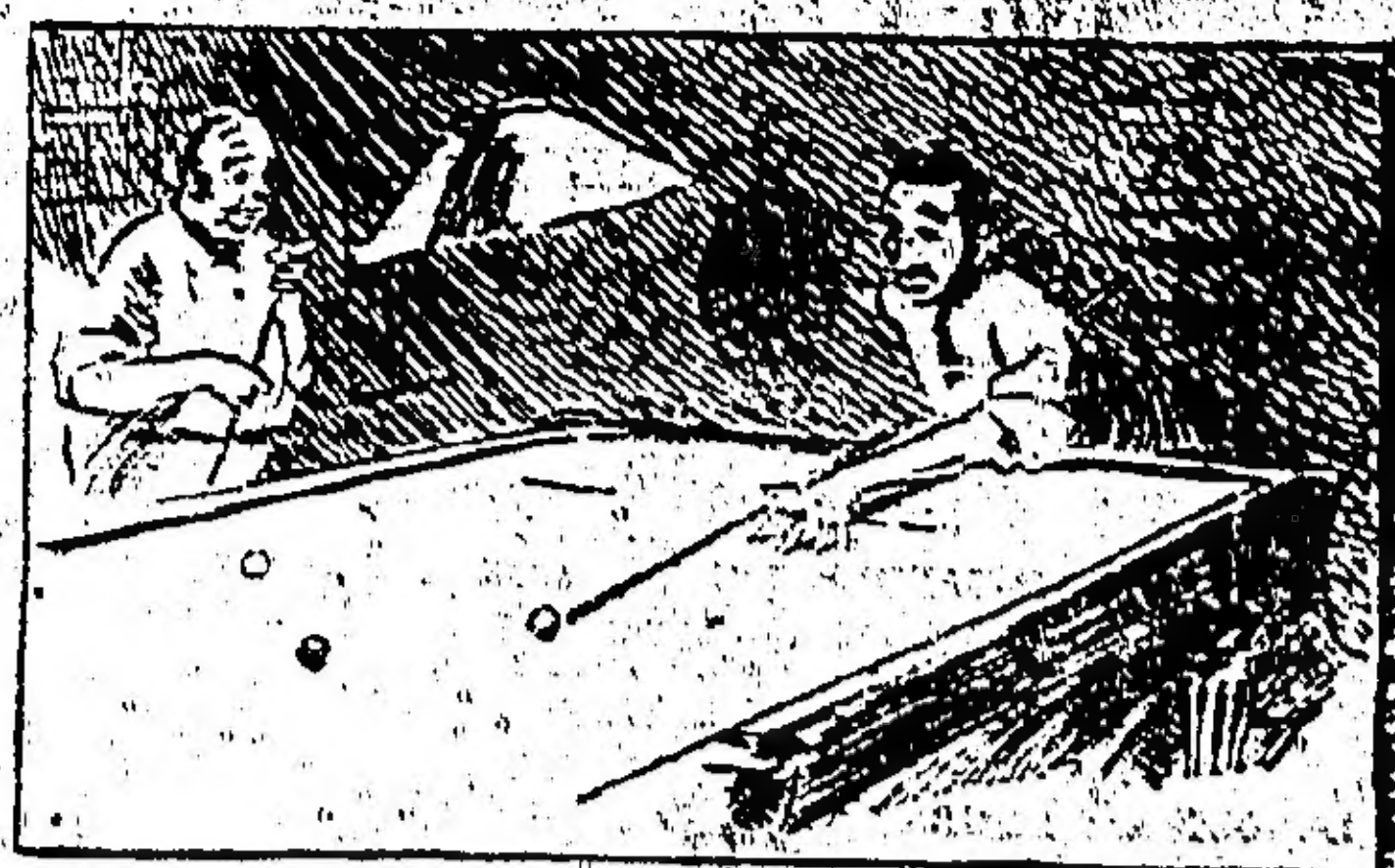
An anonymous resident of Natal, who has returned from active service, has offered rent free for five years a 4,000 acre farm for the use of returned soldiers.

Increases in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported during June amounted to over £250,000 a week in the wages of about 1,000,000 workpeople.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

THE BILLIARD MATCH.



McWhirter.—You'll never screw that man.
McPherson.—Maybe not, but I'll screw that five dollar War Bond ticket out of ye by the time the game's finished.
McWhirter.—Of course; but I'd remind ye that if the loser pays the ticket, he has a half-share if it wins a prize.
McPherson (after missing badly).—Oh, says of course, of course. Man, it would be great if we won the twenty-five thousand.
McWhirter (with flogging).—Aye, man.

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Yokohama	* Kaga Maru, 12,300 tons	WED., 3rd Oct., 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	* Aki Maru, 12,300 tons	SAT., 15th Oct., 11 a.m.
Yokohama	* Tango Maru, 12,300 tons	

Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	* Bawahu, 8,500 tons	MON., 30th Sept.
London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town		
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney		
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal		
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GERMANY'S AMBITIONS IN
THE EAST.HER MAIN MOVE IS TOWARDS
PERSIA.

[By Major-Gen. Sir F. Macneil.]

The veil which has for long shrouded the Near East is being gradually lifted, and what we have been allowed to see is full of encouragement. The dramatic story of the operations of the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia and in the south-east of European Russia, the appearance of Allied troops on the Murmur coast, and the resistance of the Armenians around Baku, together with reports of the steady decline of the power of the Bolsheviks and of the troubles of the Germans in the Ukraine, all show that the treaty of Brest-Litovsk is likely before long to be of no greater value than other treaties to which Germany has put her name. But the news which we have received affects areas so vast in extent and possessing such limited communications that we must not expect, even though the Allies are ready and willing at long last to give aid to the anti-Bolshevik forces, that developments can occur very rapidly.

The Murmur coast, which is at present the only way into Russia from the West open to the Allies, is mainly of importance to us because so long as we hold it we can prevent the removal of the munitions and supplies of all kinds which the Allies had sent there for the use of the Russian Armies, and deny its use to the Bolsheviks. But so long as German influence is paramount in Southern Finland, and it is likely that it will remain paramount until Germany has been defeated or is well on the way to defeat, it is not very probable that anything we can do will influence very materially the situation in Russia proper, nor, considering the difficulties of the country, is it likely that Germany will expend much energy in this direction when she finds that we are ready to oppose her. The Murmur enterprise is in essence a show-down, and should for that reason engage the minimum of force necessary. The main axis of German effort in the eastern theatre of war does not run north-west or east, but south-west, as it has from the beginning of the war.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME.
It is very improbable that Germany entered the war with any idea of territorial aggrandisement in Western Europe, beyond possibly such a rectification of the Franco-German frontier as would give her possession of the Briey mineral fields. It was to the east that she looked for expansion. Turkey was brought into the war to be used as a cat's-paw which would snatch from us our position as the dominant power in the East, and transfer it to Germany. The failure of the Dardanelles expedition and the surrender of Kut caused the hopes of the many believers in the "Drang nach Osten" to wane, and the capture of a few thousand Anglo-Indian troops and a collection of mail-hovels on the Tigris, diminished with the name of a town, was celebrated throughout Germany with hardly less circumstance than was the news of Tannenberg.

Our successes in Mesopotamia and Palestine having closed the direct roads to the Persian Gulf and to the Suez Canal, Germany has been forced to seek a way round, and the collapse of Russia has opened such a way to her. It was not merely to obtain corn that she entered the Ukraine and pressed on to Odessa and Sebastopol. She is now trying to get possession of the whole of the valley of the Don, partly because it affords the easiest means of getting corn down to the Black Sea, and thence by the Danube into Germany, but mainly because it gives her a base from which to control the lower waters of the Volga and obtain access to the northern shores of the Caspian. At the same time she has urged the Turks forward along the southern coast of the Black Sea to Batumi, and is certain to try to patch up an agreement with the Armenians, as she has done with the Georgians, so that she may get to Baku, obtain complete control of the Caspian, and make herself dominant in Persia. If the German Government can lay the foundations of an Eastern policy on these broad lines, it will then be able to keep before the German people an enticing programme

at a time when the increase in the American forces in the West has forced the German generals to abandon the initiative there and throw them on the defensive.

CZECHOSLOVAK MIRACLE.
We may expect next year to see the Germans endeavouring to avoid battle in the West by gradually falling back before the Allied Armies, across country which has been completely and scientifically devastated, to strong prepared lines as they did in the spring of 1917. This will be another ploy in the game of bargaining to set alongside Belgium, and we may expect von Hertling to inquire of France how long she is prepared to allow her northern provinces to be laid waste in order to support Great Britain's Eastern ambitions. This would be a very cunning and thoroughly German device, which, to be defeated, must be met in time.

If Germany is allowed to realise her Eastern programme she will come out of the war relatively stronger than she entered it, and will remain as great a menace to Europe as ever, and this is one of the main reasons why we cannot afford a patched-up peace. It behooves us, therefore, to convince our Allies that it is not in our interests alone that an Eastern barrier to German progress is essential, but that if Germany is to be finally defeated and to cease to be a danger to the peace of the world in the future, it is of vital importance that she should not be allowed to use what she has gained in the West as a means of extending her power in the East. Germany entered Belgium, and through Belgium Northern France, in violation of every principle of justice and right, and our answer to von Hertling must be that we can recognise no pawns which have been secured by fraud and rapine. But to make this answer effective we must back it by action in the East, where the almost miraculous creation of the Czechoslovak Army has given us an opportunity which we cannot afford to throw away. Such a policy need not open the old and profitless wrangle between the Entente and the Westerners, for we Allies have it within our power to employ in the East forces which cannot be made available for the West, and the occasion for developing that power to the full has come now that Russia is beginning to understand what a German peace means, and that an agreement has at length been reached with Japan on the vexed question of intervention in Eastern Siberia.

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